

TEXTILE BULLETIN

OL 64

APRIL 1, 1943

NO. 3

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which increases LOOM production because it does not drip or leak, so prevents "seconds". Looms are kept in constant, trouble-free operation and cost of lubricant and application is reduced. **NON-FLUID OIL** lasts much longer than ordinary lubricants.

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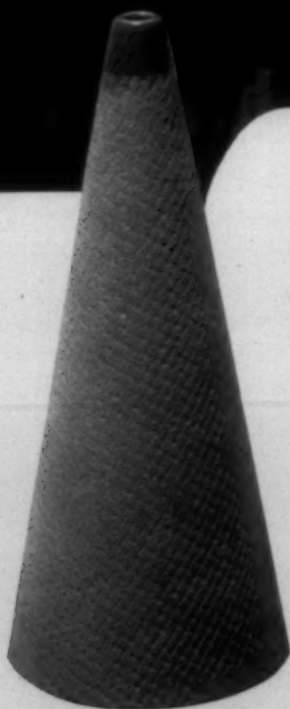
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TEXTILES—*Marching to War*



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arctic to the tropics—
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job in history.



SONOCO has an important role in this tremendous undertaking—which they consider as a direct war job—and to which they are devoting all their energies to supply textile paper carriers—enough and on time.



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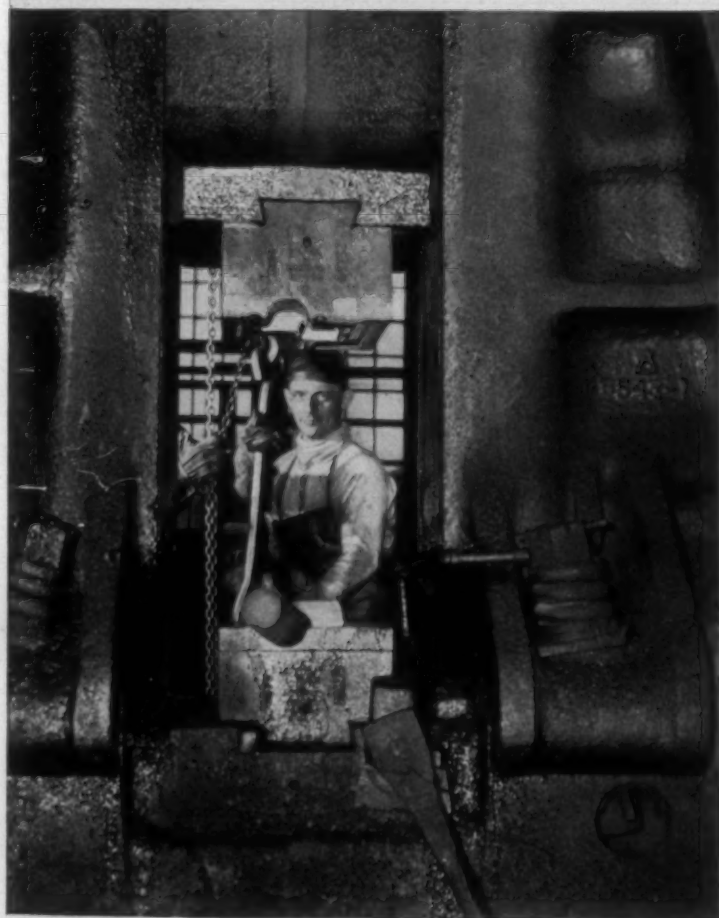
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ORDERS ARE

Full Speed Ahead!



WAR WORK FIRST



The worker peering at you through this large drop hammer is only one of hundreds of Whitin employees now devoting their entire time and skill to the production of vital war equipment. He is forging crankshafts for the steam engines which we are building for the Maritime Commission.

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Mill men have taken on a big job too. The tremendous yardage of war textiles flowing from mills all over the country is not only a tribute to the manufacturing ability of the industry but, we think, to the quality of its machinery.

Conservation of critical materials severely restricts the construction of new machinery. For that reason we take increased satisfaction in the knowledge that our machines are well built — that they are well adapted to produce at the rapid and continuous pace demanded by mills today. We are still able to furnish replacement parts in order to keep those machines at peak performance under these severe conditions.

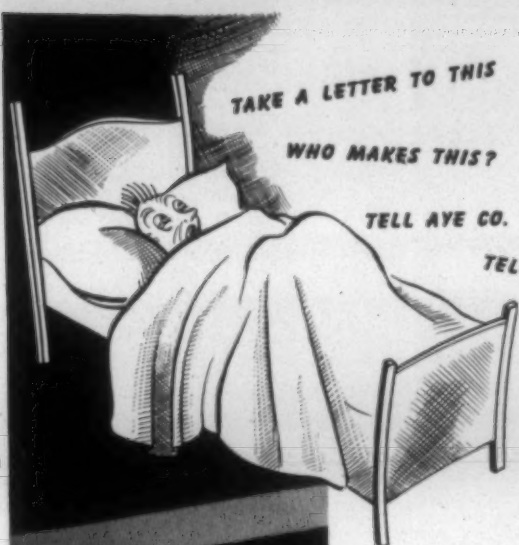
Although we are up to our ears in war work, we have not set aside our responsibility to the Textile Industry, and our research and development departments continue to plan for better machinery after the war.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS., U. S. A.

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WHO MAKES THIS?

TAKE A LETTER TO THAT

WHERE DID WE BUY THIS?

ASK X CO. WHEN THEY'LL DELIVER

WHO MAKES THAT?

TELL AYE CO. THEIR QUALITY IS TERRIBLE

TELL SMITH TO CALL TOMORROW

TELL BROWN I CAN'T SEE HIM.

BUYING DISPERSION HAS IT GOT YOU TALKING IN YOUR SLEEP?

"BUYING DISPERSION" is buying from too many sources. It wastes time, dissipates energy, multiplies correspondence, records and interviews, divides responsibility and destroys the interest of your suppliers. There's no need for dispersion when you're ordering tapes, bands, ropes and canvas lug straps for your preparatory, spinning and weaving departments. You can get them all from ONE source,—Lambeth.

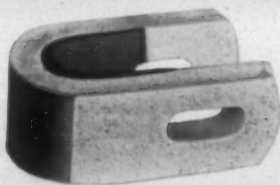
Lambeth is a **DEPENDABLE** source for all these products, for the Lambeth Line is backed by 50 years of honorable dealings with the textile industry. Practical perfection is a tradition with our craftsmen, who have spent many years acquiring a specialized skill.



When you think of
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This new product is an outstanding example of Lambeth quality. It's built up and molded in one continuous operation. The glue has no chance to set before the molding is completed. Longer life results.

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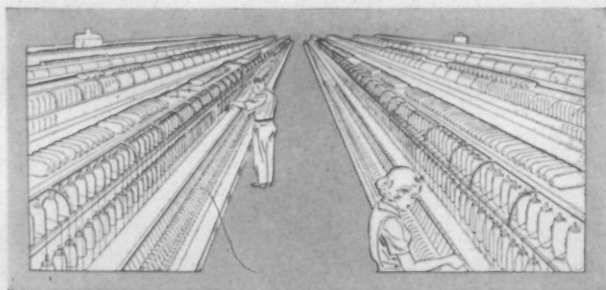
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PREPARATION • SPINNING • WEAVING



Gulf Quality Lubricants have greater stability and endurance — provide the round-the-clock protection you need for maximum production.



NOW that spare parts and new production units are hard to get even with high priorities, protection from wear of hard-pressed equipment now in service has become in many cases a No. 1 management problem.

For a successful fight against wear in *your* mill, here are some of the more important steps you can take today:

Make sure that all shafts, bearings, and gears are properly aligned; that provision is made to keep all moving parts clean; and call in a Gulf Lubrication Service Engineer to help you install the best lubrication practice.

From Gulf's complete line, the Gulf Lubrication Service Engineer will recommend oils and greases especially manufactured to meet the present day needs of textile mills—lubricants with greater stability and stamina, that stand up and provide round-the-clock protection for your machines. Result: full capacity production from every unit, a minimum of production lags caused by breakdowns and mechanical troubles, and lower expense for maintenance and repairs.

The helpful counsel of a Gulf Lubrication Service Engineer—and the Gulf line of more than 400 quality lubricants—are available to you through 1200 warehouses located in 30 states from Maine to New Mexico. Write or 'phone your nearest Gulf office today.

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FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES
WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS
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Gentlemen:

Castor Oil for sulphonation is getting scarce. Undoubtedly, you have found it necessary to replace Sulphonated Castor Oil. Therefore, may we call to your attention several oils which have been giving excellent results:

SULPHONATED RED OIL 50%, a penetrator in dyeing and a dispersing agent.

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SULPHONATED OLEVENE, to replace Sulphonated Olive Oil.

MONOPOLE SOAP SOLUTION 0, to replace Monopole Soap as a dyeing and penetrating agent.

Naturally, you will find it necessary to experiment with these oils. However, past performances indicate that they will give perfect satisfaction. We shall be pleased to supply you with samples.

Very truly yours,

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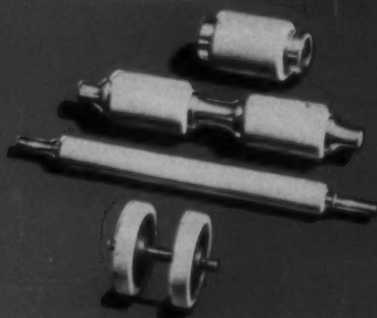
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A THOROBRED[®]

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YES!

... and a different war
presents new and
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Uncle Sam's fighting men in the jungle, in the Arctic, on the desert - - all over the world - - are demanding fabrics finished to meet the extreme conditions of this new kind of war. ● Arkansas' vast peacetime experience is now solving wartime problems . . producing for textile processing and finishing plants products that meet exacting government specifications.

FRONT LINE PRODUCTS

FUNGICIDE G For mildewproofing all types of cotton cloth used in sleeping bags, webbing, tentage, mosquito netting, etc.

ARKO FIRE RETARDANT For flameproofing uniform cloth, tentage, felts, etc.

CULOFIX L* For preventing color-bleed in water of direct dyed cotton.

AQUAROL* Produces a water-repellent finish on uniform cloth, overcoatings, and other military fabrics . . used in a single bath treatment with Fungicide G to impart water-repellency and mildew resistance . . used in a single bath treatment with Arko Fire Retardant to produce water-repellency and fire-resistance.



*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

ARKANSAS CO. INC.

NEWARK • NEW JERSEY

Guest Editorial

By LEE RODMAN, President and Treasurer
Indiana Cotton Mills, Inc.
Cannelton, Ind.

THE TEXTILE BULLETIN of March 1 carried an editorial, "Congressman Has Bright Idea." I agree with the point of this editorial. The attempt to use 22-cent cotton as proposed would only add to the national debt, as paper makers could not use 22-cent cotton without a Government subsidy.

The congressman's suggestion brings the thought that help may be extended to the cotton textile industry by giving his idea a practical application.

In the past, cotton linters were extensively used as a source of cellulose, but war demands have prevented this use of linters. In the absence of an export market, the price of cotton mill waste has declined to such an extent that now the labor cost of baling the waste is almost as much as the value. After the dust is removed from this cotton mill waste, the cellulose content is just as high as in cotton.

If some study would be made of this problem, I am confident that cotton mill waste and sweepings could be so prepared as to be a valuable source of stock for higher grade paper rayon, and other articles. The high grade paper trade has until recently depended on European rags as a base for its so-called linen papers. We in America have been too rich and too lazy to gather, sort and grade the rags as required by the paper mills. American rags have been thrown away and Americans have used high grade papers made out of European rags.

Rayon was originally developed using cotton products as the base, but it was not long before our aggressive competitor, the paper and pulp trade, developed a special pulp for the rayon trade. The ratio quickly shifted first from 100 per cent cotton to 50-50 cotton and wood pulp, and I believe wood pulp now furnishes 100 per cent of the raw material for rayon.

The bulk of the cotton mill waste prior to the war was exported to the European section. A great deal of it was used for spinning, and although American machinery builders had representatives abroad and the Whiting Machine Co. brought out a waste spinning line of machinery, waste spinning did not prosper in the United States because of our wage scale. We could not afford an operator to tend a few spindles as was the European custom.

American cotton and cotton textiles face tremendous competition both at home and abroad after this war; consequently it behooves us to take a leaf out of the book for our competitors, particularly the pa-

per industry, and investigate every possibility that would increase the use of American cotton and its by-products, such as cotton mill waste.

After the war the mills now working under Limitation Order 99 will face the competition of burlap from India, osnaburg and other fabrics made abroad out of our American cotton mill waste. I expect you will see the American cotton farmer buying his feed and fertilizer in jute bags and his flour in paper bags unless a vigorous campaign of education is inaugurated promptly.

You may recall the campaign undertaken by Leavelle McCampbell to secure an adequate tariff on burlap. The campaign failed. It failed because the burlap importers have a most effective lobby and the cotton farmers and millers gave him no support.

The South needs leaders of ability and vision who can make the Southern congressmen and the Southern people realize that they must not only boost but also use their principal product.

In 1919 the World Cotton Conference was held in New Orleans. While there I attended a dinner along with approximately 20 men, of which two were cotton mill men from Indiana and the rest either cotton planters or cotton merchants. The cotton planters and merchants all wore the most expensive silk shirts; the cotton mill men wore cotton shirts. I inquired of a planter sitting next to me the type of cotton he raised. He replied that he raised long staple. I then remarked that evidently he did not think his cotton was very worthwhile. He was offended. I then told him that fine American cotton shirtings were being manufactured and that I was at a loss to understand why he was wearing a fabric which was produced by pauper foreign labor. I also asked him who was to buy the shirts made out of his long staple cotton. He gave me the lame reply that the shirt belonged to his son. I remarked that was a poor explanation, as his son was a cotton merchant and that he was trying to sell me cotton. I told him further that I certainly did not intend to buy cotton from any planter or merchant who was ashamed to use it.

The present trend is to abolish all tariffs, and if this is done, cotton farmers and cotton manufacturers face almost insurmountable difficulties. I feel that it is the duty of all who love the South to promote an educational campaign to acquaint all statesmen, farmers, laborers and cotton mill people with the dangers they are facing.



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This Page Dedicated to Men in Service by Mills Mill, Greenville; Mills Mill, Woodruff, and the Fairforest Finishing Co., Spartanburg, Commemorating Army-Navy "E" Award



Cotton Fabric Production in 1942 Attains All-Time Record

COTTON fabric production in 1942 attained an all-time record output of more than 11¼ billion linear yards, it was disclosed recently in reports released by Frank L. Walton, director of the War Production Board's Textile, Clothing and Leather Division.

Resulting largely from the need of meeting expanded military requirements and greater export demands, the record production was approximately seven per cent over 1941 output and fully one-third greater than in 1939, the last year for which final census of manufacturers' figures are available.

Cotton sales yarn production recorded even greater increases to meet the demands of heavyweight duck fabric, cordage, netting, webbing and similar heavy cotton yarn consumers.

Output of carded yarn was approximately 780 million pounds, exactly twice 1939 production and 30 per cent higher than the poundage turned out in 1941.

Combed yarn output—used for such things as aeronautical fabrics, uniform twills, and other military-type fabrics—topped 288 million pounds. This represents an increase of 75 per cent over 1939 production and a 20 per cent increase over 1941 output.

In discussing the record manufacture of cotton fabrics, Walton pointed out that such fabrics as cotton duck—used almost entirely for military purposes—reflected the greatest increase. Narrow sheetings and allied coarse and medium yarn fabrics also showed heavy gains, resulting in part from the need of cotton substitutes for burlap previously used for textile bagging.

Production of certain fabric groups fell below 1941 figures, a development which in most instances is attributed to conversion of looms to bag sheeting and osnaburg required by Order L-99. Used in the main for civilian purposes, these fabrics include colored yarn fabrics, towels and wash cloths, specialty fabrics and napped fabrics (other than blankets). Walton emphasized that while production of these fabrics was less in 1942 than in 1941, it still showed modest gains over 1939 output—the last year of so-called "normal" production.

"This fact," Walton said, "is clear evidence that supplies for civilians are fairly substantial."

In 1941, production of all fabrics approximated ten and

a half billion linear yards while output of yarns totaled 830 million pounds.

Details of 1942 production, compared to 1939, are listed below. The figures are arranged according to major classes of fabrics and also list carded and combed sales yarns output.

FABRICS	1939 (thousands of linear yards)	1942 (thousands of linear yards)
Cotton duck	173,979	594,804
Narrow sheetings and allied coarse and medium yarn fabrics	1,585,034	2,638,196
Print cloth yarn fabrics	2,999,356	3,681,393
Blankets and blanketings	91,032	87,362
Other napped fabrics	360,381	361,345
Colored yarn fabrics	683,659	1,787,538
Fine goods	1,036,206	1,433,723
Tire fabrics (woven)	113,498	104,900
Towels, toweling and washcloths	482,641	462,526
Wide fabrics	557,475	639,515
Specialties and all other fabrics	317,487	475,433
Total	8,420,748	11,266,705
SALE YARNS	(thousands of pounds)	
Carded	389,266	777,995
Combed	163,035	288,334
Total	552,301	1,066,329



PRACTICAL TEXTILE DESIGNING

PART SEVEN

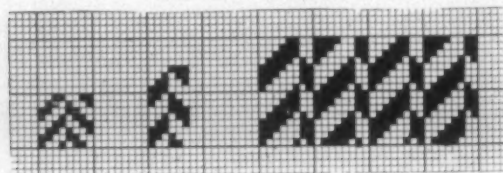
By THOMAS NELSON

Dean of the Textile School, North Carolina State College, Raleigh

This seventh article in Dean Nelson's series deals with the designing of broken twills. The next article, to appear in the issue of April 15, will take up skip twills.

BROKEN twills have for their base the regular twills. These broken twills can be made from any twill, the object being to combine right and left hand twills and have a "clear break" where the right hand twill joins the left hand twill. By clear break is meant that the risers in the last thread of the right hand twill are directly opposite to the sinkers in first thread of the left hand twill. This causes the break. Patterns are also said to have a perfect "locking" when made in this manner, because the last thread of one section and the first thread of the other section weave directly opposite to each other and the threads lock. The term readily explains itself. Each thread is locked in that position, and it is impossible to slip it out of position.

Fig. 83 illustrates a broken twill constructed from the 2 up and 2 down twill, four threads right hand twill, four



83

84

85

threads left hand twill. The break or locking is clearly seen in the design. Pattern is complete on eight threads and four picks.

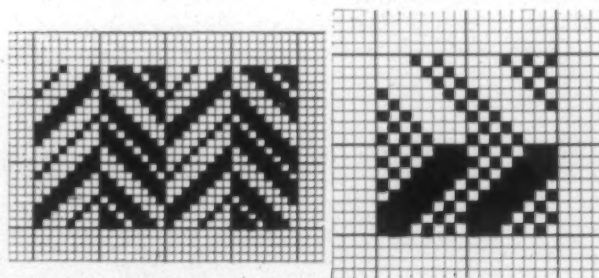
Fig. 84 illustrates a broken twill constructed from the 3 up and 3 down twill, three threads right hand twill, three threads left hand twill. Pattern is complete on six threads and six picks.

Can Vary Number of Threads

It is not necessary to make all these designs with an equal number of threads in each section, as the number of threads can be varied. This is illustrated at Fig. 85 which is constructed from the 4 up and 4 down twill, having six threads right hand twill, and two threads left hand twill, with pattern complete on 16 threads and eight picks. It must be remembered that the first thread beginning each section must be directly opposite to the last thread of the preceding section. Another point that must also be noticed is that the

sections must be repeated until a complete pattern is obtained.

Fig. 86 illustrates a broken twill constructed from the fancy twill 3 up 3 down, eight threads right hand twill, and



86

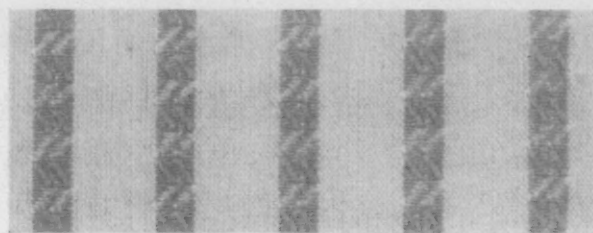
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eight threads left hand twill. Pattern is complete on 16 threads and ten picks.

Often Used for Stripes

Broken twills are often used for stripes on some other ground weave. Mercerized and rayon yarns are also used for the stripe. When made in this manner they are commonly called "herring bone" stripes. It can readily be seen that different widths of stripes can easily be obtained by varying the number of threads used. Another method of producing a good stripe for a cotton fabric is to have a thread weaving plan alternating with the thread for the broken twill or herring bone stripe. The yarn used for the stripe is heavier than the yarn used for plain, and this seems to make the twill stand out more prominently in the stripe.

These weaves can also be constructed having the break in the filling instead of the warp. An illustration of this is given at Fig. 87, which shows the locking every eight picks. Pattern is complete on eight threads and 16 picks. The changes can be varied to the same extent as in warp lock-



88

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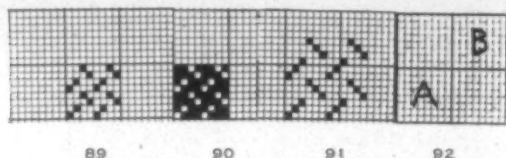
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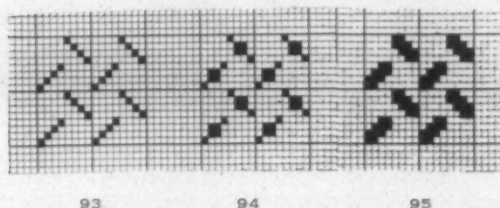
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

ing. A shirt waisting fabric consisting of a broken twill stripe of 16 end picks and 20 ends white is shown at Fig. 88. The filling picks can be either rayon or mercerized cotton. The effect of this combination will be a solid white stripe of 20 threads, and in the pink stripe the pink threads will appear on the surface for eight picks and on the next eight picks the rayon or mercerized filling will appear on the surface. This gives a pleasing effect. Other combinations can be made such as red and white, blue and white, green and white, in fact, any combination of colors can be used. The width of the stripes can easily be changed and this of itself will give a new pattern.

Another class of broken twills is illustrated at Fig. 89. This is the regular four harness broken twill, filling flush. Two threads are run to right and two to left. Pattern complete on four threads and four picks. Fig 90 illustrates the



four harness broken twill, warp flush, with pattern complete on four threads and four picks. This twill is also often called a broken sateen, and the warp flush is used extensively for stripes in cotton goods. Fig. 91 illustrates the broken twill constructed from the 1 up and 5 down twill. Pattern complete on six threads and six picks. In each of these effects it will be noticed that the number of threads in the base twill has been divided in two sections. The number of small squares required for the base twill is divided into four sections, as illustrated at Fig. 92. In Section A, the first section of base weave is inserted from left to right. In Section B, the second section of the base weave is inserted directly opposite to the first section, or from right to left. Fig. 93 is another illustration, using the 1 up and 7 down



twill for base weave. Pattern complete on eight threads and eight picks. These patterns can be further ornamented by additional risers, as illustrated at Fig. 94 and Fig. 95.

Fabrics Made From Broken Twills

Many classes of fabrics are made from broken twill weaves. These weaves are used extensively in wool and cotton suitings, overcoatings, trouserings, shirtings and dress goods.

Fig. 96 illustrates various fabrics using different broken twill weaves. A is a cotton suiting using as the base weave the 4 up, 4 down, 1 up, 1 down twill, 24 threads right hand, 24 threads left hand. B is wool suiting, the base twill being a 2 up, 2 down, eight threads right hand, eight threads left hand. C is a fancy broken twill suiting or coating using the 4 up and 1 down and the 4 down and 1 up

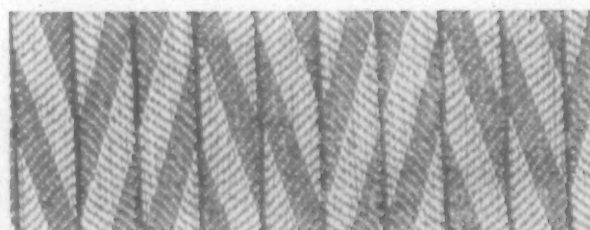
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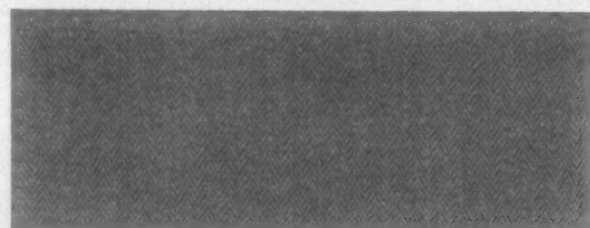
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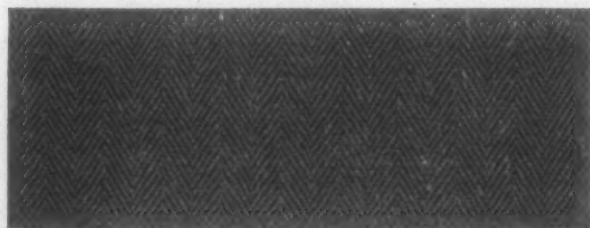
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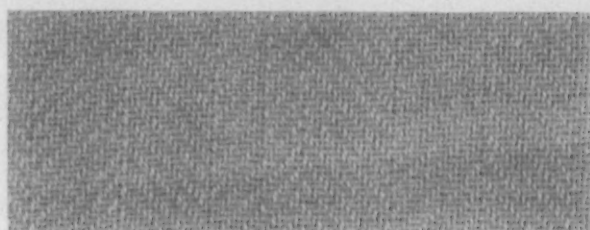
96-C



96-D



96-E



96-F

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Getting the Most Out of Effective Accident Records

By A. W. SMITH

Assistant General Manager
Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.

EFFECTIVE accident records should accomplish at least two main objectives. They should furnish the directive that will stimulate supervisors and employees to action on the safety program, and they should show how to reduce compensation costs, through the proper handling of cases, after the employee has been injured.

To develop such a system of records, it is better to begin with simplified forms, and build on to them, rather than to adopt an elaborate system that contains irrelevant material which only confuses, instead of helping. Unfortunately, the system used by one plant can seldom be used in its entirety by another. It must be changed, very often a great deal, so that it is better to begin one's own system of records, after, of course, obtaining ideas from others. Any system must be designed with its ultimate use in mind. A summarized report for the head of a company would hardly contain sufficient information for a department supervisor, and one for the supervisor would have too much detail for the head of the company; therefore one must adopt a system that would contain the necessary information for both.

Fundamental Facts Essential

Certain fundamental facts are always essential. The basic record of these facts should be a complete report of the accident, submitted by the supervisor of the department in which the accident occurred. It is recommended that a form similar to that required by state compensation boards, or insurance carriers be used for this report. This form, if completely filled in, gives a very comprehensive history of the accident. It requires the name of the injured employee and a full description of the individual, his occupation, and his relationship with the company. Next is required the definitely designated place, the hour, and the date of the accident. Then must be given the nature, the severity, and the location of the injury, the medical treatment necessary, and the probable length of disability. Following this, there must be stated very complete information as to the cause of the accident. This is best accomplished by answering the following questions: What machine, tool, substance, or object was most closely connected with the accident? What part of the machine, tool, substance, or object? What was employee doing when the accident happened? How did the accident happen, and give type of accident? What were the mechanical causes? What were the personal causes? How

could you prevent this type of accident? How could the injured person have prevented the accident? Who witnessed the accident?

Supplementing the foregoing information should be a report when the injured returns to work, giving the name of the injured, date of injury, date disability began, hour and date injured returned to work, and whether or not the injured is employed on the same job, at the same pay as before the injury.

Where there is an employee safety committee, another supplemental record should be submitted. This would be a report of accident investigation by the members of the committee and would contain very much the same information as the supervisor's report. Its purpose would be to bring the accident to the attention of as many of the employees as possible, without interrupting production.

Safety inspections of the plant should be made by safety committee members and the mechanical and housekeeping conditions noted by them on a report.

First Aid Cases

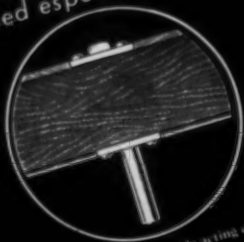
We have been discussing records of cases requiring medical attention or involving lost time. However, effective safety work cannot be done without consideration of first aid cases. After all, these are possible medical or lost time cases, prevented by prompt treatment. Records of first aid cases need contain only a few facts and should be kept by the nurse or the one in charge of first aid treatment. Essential facts would be, the name of injured, date of accident, department, treatment given, nature of injury, and cause of accident. This should be analyzed monthly, by breaking down into types of accidents by departments.

The departments would be listed in order, and the nature of the injuries, such as abrasions, burns, cuts, infections, strains, etc., noted opposite the departments in which they occurred. There could also be included the causes of the accidents. Sufficient for this purpose would be a division into the ten most frequent causes, which are: handling of material; failure to protect eyes; infections due to late reporting; slippery or obstructed floors; cleaning, oiling, repairing machines in motion; unsafe or improper use of hand tools; handling warps, beams or cloth rolls; defective or unguarded equipment; lifting or pushing boxes and trucks; and knife cuts.

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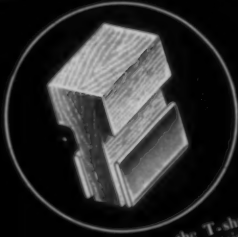
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A simple, yet helpful record is a slip from the first aid department to the injured employee's supervisor, notifying him of the probable severity of the injury and that proper care and treatment is being administered.

It would be beneficial to give each supervisor a summary of the analysis of the first aid record and include a summary of the medical and lost time cases for the month, with the status of outstanding cases, and the frequency and severity rates. By doing so, it often enables the supervisor to locate danger points easily overlooked in other records.

The information contained in the aforementioned records should be transferred to an analysis sheet, where it can be tabulated for a useful summary. The basis for making sound recommendations to be used in planning and conducting a safety program, should be full and complete knowledge of the results of a thorough analysis of accident records. In utilizing the information from the supervisor's accident reports, there should be listed an individual record of each injury, showing date, employee's name, description of accident, nature of injury, time lost, and if temporary, partial or permanent disability resulted from the accident. There should also be as many details as possible given under various headings, such as occupation of injured, agency of injury, actions of employee, type of accident mechanical cause, and personal cause.

OFF-THE-JOB ACCIDENTS

To combat a major cause of absenteeism in war industries, the National Safety Council has launched the most ambitious campaign against off-the-job accidents in the history of the safety movement. It is a major part of the council's wartime program to reduce accidents that are hindering the war effort.

In announcing the off-the-job accident campaign, Colonel John Stilwell, president of the council, asserted that off-the-job mishaps are as preventable as work accidents and that their prevention is just as vital to victory. He pointed out that work accidents in the United States have been cut 70 per cent in the past 20 years in industrial organizations that consistently have used proved safety techniques.

"Our chief job in combatting off-the-job accidents is educational," he said. "We must convince American workers of three things: First, that we can't win this war if workers can't work. Second, that off-the-job accidents are a major cause of absenteeism. Third, that any worker can keep himself safe and on the job."

In 1942 a total of 29,000 workers met death in off-the-job accidents, as compared with 18,500 killed at work. Of 4,100,000 non-fatal injuries to workers, 2,350,000 occurred off-the-job.

"This toll," said Colonel Stilwell, "represents not only a huge loss of productive power, but also a tremendous amount of human tragedy and suffering. The man hours of work lost in these off-the-job accidents to workers last year were sufficient to have built 12,600 heavy bombers."

A summary of this should be dated and should indicate the period of time covered. The tabulation on the summary should be by departments, and should give the hours of exposure, number of employees, number of injuries, which should be classified as temporary, partial or permanent, with the time lost in each classification. Frequency and severity rates for each department for the period should also be given. This summary can be used in comparison with past records, and also with records of other plants.

All injuries should be given first aid. A well-trained and competent first aider can determine if medical attention or hospitalization is needed, and can prevent further injury until the correct treatment is available. A record should be made of any injured employee sent to a doctor. This can best be done by sending with the employee, an identification form having the employee's name and date of injury on it, and also having spaces for the doctor to enter his report and return to the plant. When the injured requires more than one medical treatment, the doctor should be contacted at regular intervals regarding the progress of the case. Space should be allowed on the original reference form for recording this progress. In hospitalized cases, the same procedure can be used. When we realize that medical and hospital costs are more or less fixed, we should direct our efforts toward reduction of compensation costs by the proper handling of cases and by trying to get the employee back to work as soon as possible. This can only be done by having records that enable a constant follow-up of each case.

Pre-Employment Procedure

Pre-employment medical examinations and job analysis are essential in controlling accident costs. Forms for these records are many and various and are dependent on how much emphasis a plant desires to put on this part of its safety program. The record of the medical examination should be left to the doctor, but should certainly state the condition of the vital organs and other important parts of the body. The record of job analysis should go into as much detail as possible concerning the department, the name of the job, the nature of the work, the kind of machine, and the physical requirements of the operator.

A complete system of records, properly interpreted, will point the way to expend money and effort to the best advantage in a safety program. An effective safety and accident prevention program must have effective accident records. To stimulate action and reduce costs, these records are used to formulate a safety program and to spot defective equipment, bad operating methods, and employee carelessness. They show frequent accident causes, and types of injuries. They also determine the departments, machines, and employees having the most accidents. They are used to arouse the interest and co-operation of supervisors, educate employees, to denote progress or backsliding, and for comparison of results with competitors. Effective accident records should serve as the basis of recommendations to the management, to supervisors, and to employees. They should also be the basis for bulletin board notices, for safety meetings, and for accident analyses and summaries.

With effective accident records, we can devise and perfect safety programs that will conserve our manpower, decrease our costs and prevent accidents.

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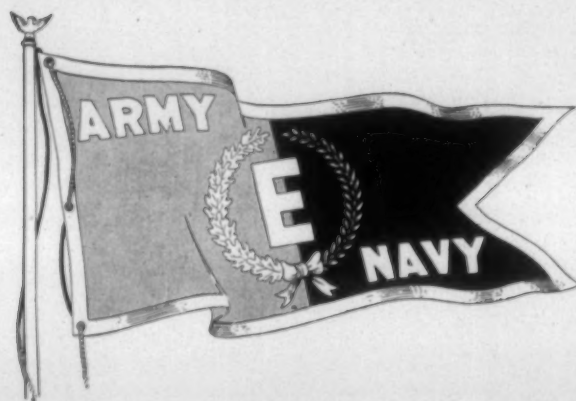
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Three Georgia Mills Receive "E" Awards



THREE Georgia textile mills were recognized last month for meritorious war production when each firm was presented the Army-Navy "E" award, by service officials. Those honored were Exposition Cotton Mills Co., Atlanta, Trion Co., and Newnan Cotton Mills.

The changeover from civilian to war goods as well as efforts of workers and management were praised at each ceremony. Employees at Exposition, Trion and Newnan all now are wearing individual "E" lapel pins, while each plant flies an "E" pennant.

Exposition—March 16

For exceptional performance of a military task "which people said could not be done," employees and management of Exposition Cotton Mills Co. received March 16 the Army-Navy "E" from high officials of the armed forces.

Colonel R. T. Stevens of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, praised the employees for their achievement and added that the job had been so well done that the Quartermaster Corps had not made a single rejection of products from the firm.



F. L. Still, superintendent at Exposition Cotton Mills

James S. Floyd, chairman of the firm's board, welcomed employees and a crowd of visitors from Atlanta and elsewhere. Robert F. Maddox, Sr., was master of ceremonies.

Presentation of a banner bearing the Army-Navy "E" insignia was made by Colonel Thomas D. Lewis, contract-

ing officer of the Quartermaster Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind. The flag was accepted by George E. Glenn, Jr., president of the mill.

Individual "E" lapel emblems, to be worn by each of the hundreds of mill employees, were presented by Lieutenant Albert S. Lewis and were received, on behalf of the workers, by Render Garner and Mrs. Rena Allen. Other employees participating in the ceremonies were Mrs. Nora Wood, Miss Nellie Hearn, Bill Dennis and Emory Clack.

Mr. Maddox pointed out that Exposition Cotton Mills Co. was founded in 1882, a year after the Cotton States Exposition, by a group of pioneer Atlanta citizens who wished to help Georgia and the South begin to take ad-

vantage of their natural resources in the years following the War Between the States. The grounds of the plant and many of the buildings now in use, he said, were originally used by that exposition, which looms large in Atlanta's history.

"You have achieved a notable success," said Lieut.-Col. Lewis when he presented the "E" flag to Exposition Mills. "You have labored long and hard. You have beaten past records and made a noteworthy contribution to the fight to insure maintenance of freedom and the destruction of slavery.

"For more than two years you have worked in close cooperation with the Quartermaster Corps, through the growing pains of our belated national defense program, and through the dark days following Pearl Harbor. We have upset the beliefs and theories of the Axis leaders that Americans were soft, that they could not raise a strong Army, and that they could not convert to war production.

"We must continue to give the best that is in us, in toil and in sweat, until the day of victory arrives. Convince yourselves that the battle is not won until after the enemy unconditionally surrenders and the boys come marching home.

Music for the ceremonies was provided by the Fort McPherson Band. Miss Louise Dobbs sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and led the assembly in "America," which concluded the program. The Rev. J. E. Holbrook gave the invocation.

Trion—March 18

Trion Co., 11th of the Riegel textile interests to be so honored, received its "E" pennant at a ceremony March 18 attended by 10,000 persons, including employees, friends and visitors. The presentation took place at 3 p. m. at the plant.

Trion Co. was recognized with an "E" award for its outstanding ability to produce work gloves and herringbone twills for the armed forces. The plant is completely integrated—Trion manufactures the cloth, finishes it and makes the fabricated article.

The Trion plant employs 4,300 workers and has had a difficult time in retaining a sufficient number of trained workers, since 577 men from the community have entered the armed services.

N. Barnard Murphy, president of Trion Co., came to the firm in 1929 as superintendent. In the fall of 1932 he was made general manager, and the next year was elevated to the post of vice-president. He became president as well as

general manager about a year ago. Treasurer of the firm is G. H. H. Emory, Darien, Conn.; secretary and assistant treasurer, J. L. Henderson; purchasing agent, Roy W. Mann; superintendent of knitting, dyeing and finishing, E. H. Dobbins; superintendent of glove mill, D. J. Gray; and superintendent of cotton mill is R. P. Hardeman.

Newnan—March 20

The Army-Navy "E" for production efficiency was presented to Newnan Cotton Mills at 3 p. m. March 20 in public exercises in front of the Newnan Municipal Building.

Colonel D. H. Rubinstein of the Atlanta Quartermaster Depot awarded the "E" pennant to company officials and



Wyllys Taylor



Karl B. Nixon

the acceptance address was made by Wyllys H. Taylor, mill president. A. Sidney Camp, congressman of the Fourth District of Georgia, delivered the principal address and Judge William Y. Atkinson, associate justice of Georgia's Supreme Court, served as master of ceremonies.

Lieutenant A. S. Lewis of the office of the inspector of naval materials, Atlanta, presented lapel buttons to the mill's employees. Wilbur Higgins and Mae Hemrick, male and female employees of the firm oldest in point of service, received the pins on behalf of the company's 926 workers.

Fort McPherson's Recruit Reception Band provided music for the program.

The Newnan Mills at present are producing various types of yarns for prime contractors manufacturing under war contracts.

"Your record here at Newnan is one of which you may well be proud. For more than two years you have been providing yarns for knitting and weaving into clothing and other products for the armed forces," said Colonel Rubinstein. "High praise received by other firms for their finished products can be attributed in a large measure to the superior quality of the yarns produced by you. Furthermore, in all the time you have been manufacturing war material, you have never been late in delivering a single order, although you had never, prior to 1940, produced military material. It is particularly noteworthy that there has not been a single rejection because, as you know, some of this yarn has been used for parachute webbing which requires a high tensile strength yarn of the best quality. I could cite many other reasons why you have earned the Army-Navy production award but suffice it to say the Quartermaster Corps has full knowledge of your problems and performance."

In replying, Mr. Taylor said: "The winning of this award has been made possible by the entire co-operation of all of the organization of the Newnan Cotton Mills. This means not only the executives, the office and supervisory staff and the men and women in the mills, but also those in

the homes who have made it possible for those in the mills to work on various shifts and be at their post of duty regardless of the inconvenience a 24-hour program entails. We have worked together as one big, busy family, and I am personally very proud to have been a member of it.

"The men and women of this company have had opportunities to work in various war efforts in other plants that probably would have paid them much higher wages than in the textile industry. They themselves evidently decided that they could best serve their country by doing those things they were best trained to do, and a high percentage of them have continued steadfastly at work with us since the very beginning of the war effort."

In awarding "E" lapel pins, Lieutenant Lewis said:

"I have been directed by the Under Secretary of the Navy to read the following citation:

"For meritorious and distinguished service to their country, in its time of need, the Army-Navy production award is hereby presented to the men and women of the Newnan Cotton Mills. By their unflagging spirit of patriotism; by their acceptance of high responsibility, above and beyond the call of duty; by their skill, industry and devotion, the men and women of the Newnan Cotton Mills are making an enduring contribution, not only to the preservation of the United States of America, but to the immortality of human freedom itself."

"I should like to leave just one little thought with you that will help you increase production. It is simply this: If each and everyone of you every day will say to himself, 'I will work; I will sacrifice; I will produce, as if this whole struggle depends upon me alone, but above all I will not be an absentee.' I believe if you say that honestly, sincerely and with a true sense of what it really means, victory and peace will be here much sooner than any of us may think today."

"On behalf of the Navy—my sincere congratulations to all of you."

In accepting the "E" pins for the other workers, Wilbur Higgins said:

"Every man and woman in this company will wear the 'E' emblem you have awarded us with heartfelt pride.

"Six months from now we want a service star on that 'E' flag of ours. We'll do our level best to win that star—and to win the war!"

Coinciding with the "E" award, Newnan Cotton Mills announced the appointment of Karl B. Nixon as general manager. Mr. Nixon has been connected with Newnan Cotton Mills for over 15 years and for the past four years has been general superintendent of the company.

Three More Award Presentations Set

Presentation of the Army-Navy "E" award to Tallassee (Ala.) Mills, owned by Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., will be made at the plant April 7. Plans are now being made for the ceremony.

Drayton Mills of Spartanburg, S. C., will receive its pennant April 14, according to the firm's treasurer, James T. Wardlaw.

The U. S. Marine Corps Quartermaster Depot at Philadelphia, Pa., which has been supplied by many textile mills which have received production awards, will receive its "E" pennant at a ceremony April 29.

MILL NEWS

UNION, S. C.—Monarch Mills' Lockhart and Ottaray plants, located at Lockhart and Union, respectively, have recently had all their flyers treated with "R. C. K.," a rust-resisting black finish developed by the Ideal Machine Shops of Bessemer City, N. C.

SLATER, S. C.—R. P. Alexander, chairman of the Red Cross war fund drive at S. Slater & Sons, Inc., reports that the drive netted \$1,085.28. This amount is some \$200 in excess of the quota assigned to the different departments of the plant. The pupils of Slater-Marietta schools also contributed to the drive a sum of \$25.45, making a total of \$1,110.73 from the Slater community to the Red Cross.

WAYNESBORO, VA.—Employees of the Waynesboro plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours have completed five million exposure hours or 396 days without a major injury to any worker and thereby qualified for the company's board of directors' safety award.

H. L. Minger, manager of safety and fire protection division at Wilmington, Del., wired his congratulations to K. K. Williams, local plant manager.

The Waynesboro plant got through three million hours in 1936-1937 without a major injury.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Workers at Beaumont Mfg. Co., one of the first Southern industrial plants to be awarded the coveted Army-Navy "E" for war production, have compiled a record of more than 650,000 man-hours free of time lost because of accident, it was been learned from reports at the monthly meeting of the plant's safety council.

The record, it was said, represents nearly two-thirds of the company goal of one million man-hours without loss of time because of accidents.

According to a report by Mrs. Lyda Shiver, secretary of the council, the 1,450 Beaumont employees have not lost any man-hours from work since January 12 because of accidents within the plant.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Rock Hill's new Board of Trade has launched out upon a program to bring the city a \$50,000 industrial expansion in an addition to the Rock Hill Yarn Mill, Inc. The plan calls for an expansion to the mill building, by subscription of \$15,000 by Rock Hill citizens, and for the mill itself to secure the necessary machinery for expansion, at a total outlay of \$35,000 to \$50,000.

The present building of the plant was obtained a few years ago in a similar program, with a sale of building bonds to pay five per cent interest and with the plant to have the option of buying the building within five years by retiring the bonds at par value. Addition of the new machinery would, according to R. A. Postlethwaite, president of the yarn mill, assure a spinning output of 60,000 pounds a week.

The Samarkand Rug Co. of Rock Hill is the parent firm of Rock Hill Yarn Mill, Inc.

SPINDALE, N. C.—The following telegram came from S. B. Montgomery of Alexandria, Va., regional director of the American Red Cross, to S. E. Elmore, president of the Elmore Corp., Spindale textile firm:

"It is gratifying to learn that the employees of the Elmore Corp. have pledged one day's pay as their contribution to the Red Cross war fund campaign with the corporation matching the total contribution of the employees. This support will assure success of the campaign in Rutherford County."

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—The Cannon Mills Co. statement for the year 1942 shows that sales of the local textile corporation amounted to \$78,000,000 last year, an increase of \$13,000,000 over the previous year.

The earnings per share for the year increased 94 cents, totaling \$4.10 against the earnings per share for 1941 of \$3.16.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the company, as officially announced, will be held at the main office in Kannapolis on Tuesday, April 13, at 2 p. m. At this meeting the stockholders will elect the directors for the coming year.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS—Sale of Worth Mills to Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, was consummated here, according to John P. King, president of Worth Mills, which closed recently. No amount was given, but all stock of the textile mills will be taken over by the new company. All definite plans have not been completed.

Mr. King said the mills would start production at once, with temporary managers in charge. A permanent management will be announced soon. All former employees of the mills have been notified to return to work as quickly as possible.

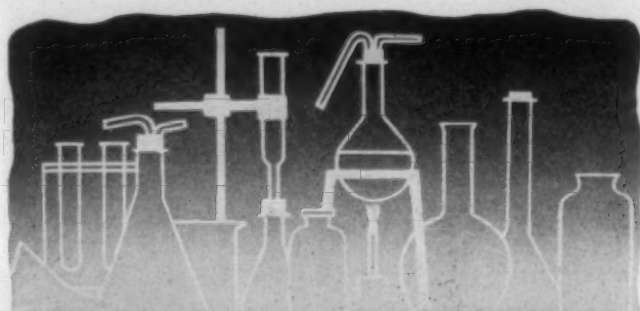
Mr. King said he had been authorized by the Firestone Co. to say that officials of the company would visit the plant soon, when detailed plans would be announced.

The mill is equipped with 16,128 spindles and 12 looms.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—A suit has been filed in the Federal Court at Newark, N. J., by Burlington Mills Corp., a Delaware corporation, and its wholly owned subsidiary, the Burlington Mills Corp. of New York, a New York corporation, against Burlington Fabric Mills, Inc., of West Broad and Ellis Streets, Burlington, N. J., charging unfair competition.

The complaint, filed through Pennie, Davis, Marvin & Edmonds of New York, and Young, Shanley & Foehl of Newark, alleges that plaintiff has been in business for many years and manufactures fabrics known as "Burlington Mills Fabrics" or "Burlington Fabrics," and also makes upholstery tapestries known as "Burlington Mills Tapestries," or "Burlington Upholstery Tapestries."

The complaint asks for a preliminary injunction, costs and an accounting of alleged profits.



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Spartanburg, S. C.	Birmingham, Ala.	Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL NEWS

S. Spratt Blankenship has been promoted to overseer of spinning at Peerless Spinning Corp., Lowell, N. C.

W. A. Steele has been appointed general superintendent at the Buffalo, N. Y., works of Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.

Arthur C. Mobley, secretary of Walton Cotton Mills, has been elected president of the Rotary Club at Monroe, Ga.

S. H. Swint, president of Graniteville (S. C.) Co., has been elected to the board of directors of the Citizens and Southern National Bank, Augusta, Ga.

Ray G. Thomas, Jr., cost accountant at Spindale (N. C.) Mills, recently enlisted in the U. S. Merchant Marine and has been called to active duty.

Chester Eddy has resigned as manager of Augusta (Ga.) Chemical Co. to become plant manager of Narragansett Finishing Co., Westerly, R. I.

W. Lee Smith has resigned as superintendent of Woodlawn Mills, American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.

J. L. Beard, formerly of the Kendall Co., Newberry, S. C., is now superintendent at the Haynes Plant of Cliffside Mills, Avondale, N. C. He succeeds H. L. Rollins.

Warren R. Williams, Jr., son of the president of Sanford (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has at the age of 26 been promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the Army. He is now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga.

William A. Julian has been elected a vice-president and member of the board of directors of Cramerton (N. C.) Mills. He will be in charge of the raw cotton department of the firm.

Karl Bishopric, Jr., son of the president and treasurer of Spray (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has been chosen editor of the 1943-44 *Yackety-Yack* at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

A portrait of Dean Thomas Nelson, head of N. C. State College Textile School for 42 years, has been presented to the school by Tompkins Textile Society, Phi Psi and Sigma Tau Sigma, organizations of textile students.

Dr. W. P. Jacobs, executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina, recently completed a special course for civilians at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Among the 80 men now taking the same course are Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., president of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., and James A. Chapman, president of Inman Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Dial F. Sweeny, formerly sales manager in the textile department of Mitchell & Smith, Inc., Greenville, S. C., has been promoted from second to first lieutenant at the Camp Lee, Va., Quartermaster Replacement Training Center.

A. G. Heinsohn, Jr., is now president of Cherokee Spinning Co., Knoxville, Tenn., and is succeeded as vice-president by Lester W. Deaver. Edward J. McMillan, head of Standard Knitting Mills, resigned as Cherokee president but remains on the board of directors.

Thomas R. O'Malley, in charge of patents for American Viscose Corp., has been commissioned a lieutenant (jg) in the United States Naval Reserve and has reported for duty at Jacksonville, Fla., where he is attending the indoctrination school of the Naval Air Intelligence Bureau.

Archie O. Joslin, treasurer of Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co., has been appointed an executive vice-president of M. Lowenstein & Sons, New York City. Joseph H. Easley, assistant general manager, and William H. Grier, superintendent, have been made assistant vice-presidents of Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co.

S. M. Harrison, member of the board of directors and secretary of Echota Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Ga., has been appointed general superintendent of the firm to succeed the late J. J. Nelson. W. G. Thomason has been promoted from night to day superintendent. Clarence Driver has resigned as overseer of carding at Kerthan Bag Corp., Nashville, Tenn., to accept the position of night superintendent at Echota.

Lieutenant George Gilliam, Jr., son of the superintendent of Sterling Cotton Mills, Inc., recently visited his father at Franklinton, N. C. He was accompanied by his wife, the former Miss Beverly Vann, daughter of A. H. Vann, treasurer and manager of the firm. Lieutenant Gilliam is stationed at the U. S. Army Air Base, La Junta, Col., as an advanced flying instructor. Charles L. Gilliam, his brother, is an aviation cadet at Maxwell Field, Ala.

Among those recently appointed to the bed sheeting industry advisory committee by the War Production Board were Clifford B. Hayes, Pacific Mills; K. P. Lewis, Erwin Cotton Mills; D. L. Reardon, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills; Hearne Swink, Cannon Mills; Donald B. Tansill, Pepperell Mfg. Co.; and Julian T. Hightower, Thomaston Cotton Mills.

Named to WPB's denim advisory committee were Hugh M. Comer, Avondale Mills; Herman Cone, Proximity Mfg. Co.; J. H. Cutter, Cutter Mfg. Co.; Lewis L. Jones, Canton Cotton Mills; Bryan C. Miller, Texas Textile Mills; L. E. Pitts, Industrial Cotton Mills Co.; Charles A. Sweet, Samoset Cotton Mills; K. P. Lewis; and S. Odenheimer, Lane Cotton Mills Co.

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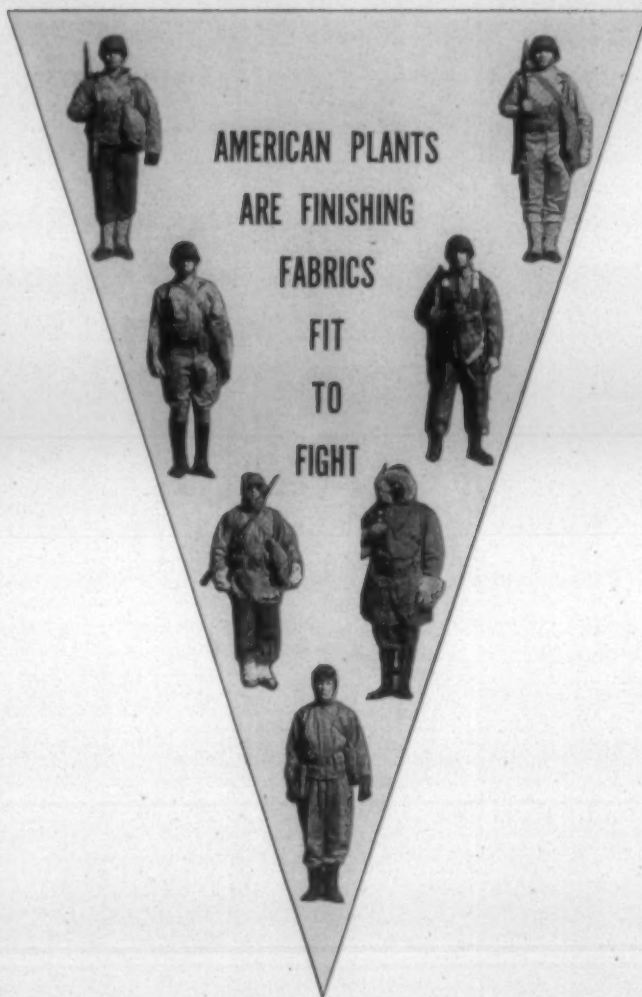
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ARE FINISHING
FABRICS
FIT
TO
FIGHT**

IN the steaming jungles of the Pacific, the biting cold of Alaska, on the parched deserts of Africa... America's fighting men are on the job. And America's fabrics are on active duty with them! To meet the enormously varied demands of our armed forces, the country's bleacheries and finishing plants are bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, finishing and proofing millions of yards of fabrics.

In this vital work Burkart-Schier is playing an active part. For Burkart-Schier chemists and textile chemicals are working right along with America's textile plants, helping to process all sorts of military fabrics, giving fabrics needed characteristics, making fabrics fit to fight!



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Manufacturing Chemists for the Textile Industry

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Shall Not Pass That Way Again

War dispatches recently said that General Rommel's army had passed through Gabes on its way north.

The significant thing about that statement is that Gabes will not again figure in this war, for Rommel will never again pass that way.

The war is not over. The forces of Germany and Italy have not yet been driven from Tunisia but we are on our way towards the end. With the exception of temporary spasms, such as the one which has just occurred in the Kharkov section of Russia, every time the Germans pass through a town in the direction of Berlin, they must realize that they will never pass that way again.

There is the problem of invasion and much hard fighting ahead with probably a million of our finest young men destined to make the supreme sacrifice, but the end is certain and definite and the cause of Germany, Italy and Japan is hopeless.

We have the manpower, the equipment and the determination.

Germany sees her manpower dwindling. One by one the plants for the manufacture of war materials are being wrecked.

Her military leaders still have determination, but history reveals that the morale of the Germans crumbles rapidly when they find themselves upon the downgrade.

Germany fought all last summer to reach oil in Russia but according to Stalin got not one barrel.

The Nazis are now entirely dependent upon the Rumanian oil fields and to a considerable extent upon the freedom of oil barges to bring oil up the Danube river.

Almost a year ago, fourteen B-24 American bombers, one of them piloted by a nephew of the editor of this publication, left Cairo and bombed the Rumanian oil fields. It was a long trip, but nine of the bombers returned. Four went down in Turkey and were interned while one cracked up in Iran.

It is a mystery to us why the Rumanian oil fields have been so immune from Russian, British and American air attacks. As far as we know the bombing noted above is the only one which has been made. Germany without oil would soon reach her end.

Even with Rumanian oil the shadow of defeat is falling upon the German armies. As they pass each point in slowly withdrawing towards Berlin, the world can say to them "never shall you pass this way again."

Reflecting the Future

The War Production Board has authorized an increase of 50 per cent in the imports of English-spun combed yarns.

This action means that about 900,000 pounds of English combed yarns may now be imported every three months.

No one now seriously objects to permitting manufacturers of ladies' hosiery to obtain the yarns which they must have in order to produce fine lisle hosiery for women, but we are afraid that the above reflects a serious situation which may exist after the war.

The Lend-Lease agreements with Great Britain provide that payment for war materials and civilian goods furnished is contingent upon tariffs being eliminated or greatly reduced.

With a 40-cent minimum wage in the United States our cotton mills will not be able to produce yarns in competition with the mills in England, France and Germany. If such yarns are admitted free of tariff or even below the pre-war tariff, there will be nothing for our mills to do except cease operations.

The English are always looking ahead, and certainly put one over us when the reduced tariff provisions were written into the Lend-Lease agreements.

They, of course, had the assistance of a group of Americans who advocate the elimination of all tariff barriers and were delighted to write the tariff eradication provisions into the agreements.

These theorists write and speak about tariff walls being responsible for wars and are willing to ignore entirely the fact that American mills paying a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour will have production costs much higher than the prices which foreign mills



GENERAL SOMERVÉLL (1), GENERAL GROSS (2), GENERAL CLAY (3), DAVID CLARK (4)

The above picture was taken by a War Department photographer during a recent conference of Associated Business Paper Editors with a group of Army leaders. These conferences with Army and war production leaders and other Government officials have been held about every two months since Germany made its attack upon Poland. They are always off-the-record interviews but it has been considered wise to give the editors the facts and much inside information about the progress of war production and the war.

can profitably deliver combed yarns to knitters and weavers in this country.

American labor, both organized and unorganized, should realize that when foreign goods produced with cheap labor are admitted to this country with little or no tariffs, our employers will be unable to operate and workers will not find jobs available.

2,700 to 10

A comparison of our OPA with the price control organization in England shows the following:

English Price Control 10 lawyers
United States OPA 2,700 lawyers

When it is known that many OPA lawyers receive \$5,000 to \$8,000 and very few less than \$3,000 per year, the waste of our public funds is realized.

Those who are interested in economy might accomplish some results by sending letters of protest to congressmen and senators.

Kansas Labor Union Laws

The governor of Kansas has signed labor union control legislation recently enacted by the Kansas Legislature which requires licensing of labor union agents, financial reports by unions, reports of fees, dues and assessments of members, and reports of salaries paid union officials. It prohibits sit-down strikes and jurisdictional disputes.

Kansas has taken the very sound position that labor unions are not special privilege organizations and that they and their members should be subject to the same restrictions placed upon all other citizens.

Ten Maxims

1. You cannot lift the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer.
2. You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.
3. You cannot strengthen the weak by incapacitating the powerful.
4. You cannot help small men by tearing down big men.
5. You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich.
6. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than your income.
7. You cannot further the brotherhood of man by inciting class hatred.
8. You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money.
9. You cannot build a character and courage by taking away a man's initiative and independence.
10. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.

—From *Land O'Lakes News*.

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Manufacturers of High Quality Sodium Sulphide for Over a Quarter of a Century

MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

V-Belts and Rubber Conservation

THE critical shortage of materials, and the urgent necessity for conserving present supplies, is being driven home to all of us more forcibly every day.

Automobile owners have learned to conserve their tires by checking wheel alignment, switching tires from wheel to wheel, avoiding under-inflation and reducing driving speed.

In peace time, eight to ten hours a day was normal operation for V-belt drives. During the defense production period, the working hours were stepped up to 12 to 16 hours a day. Now, during the battle of production, a day of 20 to 22 hours is not uncommon.

As a consequence, more frequent replacements are required, because belt life is being used up at a rate of two to three times faster than normally. Because new belts may be difficult to obtain promptly when needed, it is imperative that you get the maximum life out of those you now have.

The recommendations below, if followed, will enable you to do this. Study them carefully, and act immediately to prevent avoidable delays and shutdowns.

For New Drives

1. *Avoid underbelting a drive:* underbelting a drive is a wasteful practice. Experience has shown that using four belts instead of five will result in a reduction in V-belt life of approximately 60 per cent.

2. *Employ larger pulleys:* don't make the mistake of using pulleys too small in diameter. Sheaves, smaller than recommended size, result in unnecessary V-belt tension and bending, causing overheating and break-down of the belt structure. Larger sheaves greatly increase belt life expectancy. Larger sheaves also permit use of fewer number of belts.

3. *V-belts should not exceed recommended speeds:* V-belt and sheave combinations have different critical speeds at which centrifugal force tends to throw the V-belts away from the sheave grooves. Operating a drive with the belt traveling above the recommended f.p.m. causes a considerable loss in h.p. per belt. Increasing the belt tension to overcome centrifugal force reduces the belt life, a wasteful practice. To insure efficient operation consult manufacturer's catalog for belt speed recommendations.

For Installation or Replacement of Drives

4. *Properly position motor for belt slack take-up:* the motor should be positioned during installation so that ap-

proximately one-fifth of the total available movement is toward the driven unit, permitting easy V-belt application. In this way remaining belt movement is available for take-up purposes. Another method is to place motor so that available movement between driver and driven pulleys is slightly in excess of thickness of V-belt.

5. *Don't pry V-belts over sheave rim; roll them on by hand:* using a bar may rupture the belt structure and cause short life.

6. *Have V-belt slack equal:* a set of belts should be carefully placed in the grooves by hand so that the slack of all belts is on either the top or the bottom.

7. *V-belt tension must be uniform:* when a drive is idle, V-belts will appear snug in sheaves. A slight sag can be detected on the loose side of the drive when it is in motion. Unless new belts are taken up after a 48-hour "running in" period, belt damage may result due to heat caused by slippage.

8. *Sheave and shaft alignment must be correct:* shafts and sheave grooves should always be in proper alignment; otherwise side wear on V-belt will take place.

9. *Guard for drives should be well ventilated:* guards for drives are recommended to insure safety and cleanliness. Provision must be made for adequate circulation of air, permitting the escape of developed heat which is injurious to belts.

10. *Sheaves should be firmly keyed on shaft:* loose sheaves which slide out of alignment with pulley cause V-belts to operate in an unnatural condition, which results in damaging side wear.

Some V-belt "Don'ts"

11. *Don't overload primary V-belt drives:* primary drives are usually installed to handle a specific load. Adding secondary drives which increase the load will greatly shorten the life of the belts on the primary drive.

12. *Do not install drive alongside of radiator:* when they are subjected to operating temperatures of over 140° F. the rubber will become hard and brittle due to "overcuring," resulting in premature cracking and breakage.

13. *Always use matched sets of belts:* all V-belts made for multiple V-belt drives are coded or marked with definite length ranges. Longer life is assured by installing belts in matched sets.

14. *Don't use belt dressing:* if slippage is evident, eliminate the cause by applying belt tension. Belt dressing should not be used, as it is injurious to the belt.

Over 45 Reasons!

There are more than 45 reasons for Dary superiority, dating back to the start of the Dary Ring Traveler Co. in 1897.

Each passing year has added improvement to Dary manufacturing methods. Today, their Travelers are doing war-time duty in many of America's outstanding Spinning mills.

Specify Dary and be assured of over four decades of Ring Traveler experience!

THE DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass.

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H. REID LOCKMAN, Box 515, Spartanburg, S. C.



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TEXTILE MILL SCRUBBING POWDER



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In numerous mills Mi-Cleanser has reduced the number of lost time accidents due to slipping.

ABRASIVES AND SOLUBLES FOR
HAND OR MACHINE SCRUBBING—
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The DENISON MANUFACTURING CO.
ASHEVILLE · NORTH · CAROLINA

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS

Specializing in
TEXTILES FOR MORE THAN
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COST SYSTEMS WORK LOAD STUDIES
PAY ROLL CONTROLS
COST REDUCTION SURVEYS SPECIAL REPORTS

GREENVILLE, S.C.

FALL RIVER, MASS.

15. *Keep oil and grease away from V-belts:* oil is a natural enemy of rubber which softens and disintegrates it. Leaky bearings which permit oil to seep onto sheave and V-belts should be repaired as soon as they are detected. If contact with oil or grease cannot be prevented, be sure to use oil-resisting type of belts.

16. *Avoid drag of improperly lubricated bearings:* inadequately lubricated bearings result in abnormal friction which causes an overload to be placed on the V-belt drive, resulting in shorter belt life. Be sure that bearings are neither under or over-lubricated.

17. *Don't use new V-belts with old V-belts:* old belts dry out to some extent and the surface rubber air-cures to a degree where the coefficient of friction may be entirely different from new belts. Variations in cross section, stretch characteristics and elastic properties may seriously affect the over-all life of a mixed set of belts. Moreover, it is difficult to match new belts with old belts as to lengths.

18. *Save discarded V-belts for emergency use:* often discarded or worn belts, if not ruptured or torn, can be used in emergencies or for temporary replacement. A matched set can frequently be made up of old belts which have been used on the same drive.

19. *Avoid use of idler to put tension on V-belts:* a properly designed multiple V-belt drive will not require an idler to deliver fully rated horsepower if proper tension can be maintained. The use of an idler is not recommended if it causes back-bend on belts, resulting in belt failure.

20. *Don't let V-belts rub against stationary objects:* be sure that the belts are not permitted to rub against guards, boxes or other objects as the chafing will quickly remove the protecting rubber and fray the fabric and cords.

21. *Store V-belts in a dry, cool stockroom:* reserve stocks of V-belts should be stored in a dry, cool, dark stockroom. The rubber will eventually become dried out if subjected to continuous heat.

22. *Keep V-belt sheaves clean:* rust, dirt and dust in V-belt sheaves will quickly wear away the protective rubber coating of the belts, and thus greatly shorten their normal life.

23. *Don't operate V-belts in acid fumes or excessive moisture:* standard V-belts are not designed for the unusual service of operating in acid fumes or excessive moisture. If this condition cannot be avoided, ask the manufacturer for specific recommendations.

LYMAN, S. C.—Pacific Mills' Lyman Division has awarded a contract to C. M. Guest & Sons of Anderson, S. C., for the erection of a new filter plant. It is stated that the project will represent a cost of approximately \$125,000.

Knotwood *Metallic* FEED APRONS

POSITIVE DRIVE * FIREPROOF * LAST INDEFINITELY

U.S. PAT. 2258035

SJÖSTRÖM MACHINE CO.,

EVERETT MILLS, LAWRENCE, MASS.

TEL., ATLANTA
JACKSON

M. BRADFORD HODGES *Southern Representative* **ATLANTA, GA. 3845**

Carded Yarn Cost Survey Is Planned

The Carded Yarn Association has completed plans for a cost survey which will serve as a basis for an appeal to the Office of Price Administration for relief in price ceilings set for these manufacturers, it was announced recently by Owen Fitzsimons, secretary of the organization.

Mr. Fitzsimons said that with the price ceiling on carded yarns remaining unchanged and the costs of cotton, labor and all supplies and materials used constantly going up, the manufacturers are caught in a squeeze from which they must have some relief.

The textile industry and the carded yarn manufacturers have done a superior job in supplying the demands of the War Production Board for their production and the members feel that they have a right to expect a legitimate profit, he said.

The cost survey will show the real facts in the case, he declared, and the OPA will be asked to do something that will give the manufacturers the fair prices they should have. The approach to OPA will be made from the bottom and will be supplemented by a request that certain members of the House of Representatives and the Senate appeal to the "top," Prentiss Brown, the head of the agency, for what the manufacturers feel they must have if they are to carry on their businesses effectively.

A committee appointed from the industry to handle this matter is composed of W. N. Banks of Grantville, Ga., Scott Russell of Macon, Ga., R. L. Harris, lieutenant governor of North Carolina, Arthur Winget of Albemarle, Philip Dana of Westbrook, Me., and Hugh Comer of Sylacauga, Ala.

Textile Mills Will Be Rated Essential

The War Manpower Commission will soon issue an order designating textile yarn and fabric as essential for military and civilian needs, Frank L. Walton, director of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division of the War Production Board, told the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association March 30.

Walton spoke at a meeting of the organization held at the Country Club at Gastonia, N. C. He said the order will be issued during the first week in April, or thereabout. He commended the combed yarn spinners for the magnificent job they had done in supply-

ing 286,000,000 pounds of combed yarn in 1942 and said that the industry will need to increase its 1943 production at least ten per cent over 1942 in order to meet the demands. It was brought out that the normal production of the combed yarn mills is 225,000,000 pounds and that the mills had reached the greatly increased production not by new machinery but by adding the third shift. Mills represented in the meeting produced 210,000,000 pounds of the yarn made in 1942.

Other speakers were Dr. W. P. Ja-

cobs, executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina, and Captain James P. Kinard, who is in charge of combed yarn procurement for the Quartermaster General's Office. W. L. Balthis, president of the association, presided. There were reports by Hugh Comer of Sylacauga, Ala., on the problem of absenteeism; C. C. Dawson of Cramerton on manpower, Caldwell Ragan of Gastonia on legislation, and Ralph Robinson of Gastonia on Government contracts.



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to Plants engaged in
War Production

Practical Textile Designing

(Continued from Page 14)

twill. D is a herring bone fabric made for military purposes using the 2 up, 1 down twill, six threads right hand, six threads left hand. E is also a herring bone fabric used for military purposes using the 2 up, 1 down twill, 12 threads right hand, 12 threads left hand.

Another interesting broken twill fabric made with the 2/2 twill is illustrated at F. This fabric is made from a combination of 50 per cent aralac and 50 per cent viscose rayon, having 16 right hand and 16 left hand twill.

It will be noticed in these illustrations that one stripe stands out more prominently than the other. When the direction of the twill weave runs in the opposite direction to the twist in the yarn a more prominent effect is obtained in that stripe. Designers of worsted fabrics often take advantage of this effect when making stripe fabrics.



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Malcolm E. Campbell To Join Staff Of Textile Research Institute

Malcolm E. Campbell of Washington, D. C., joined the staff of the Textile Research Institute, Inc., April 1, 1943, according to an announcement by F. S. Blanchard, president of the Institute. For some years Mr. Campbell has directed



Malcolm E. Campbell

the technical research program of the Cotton and Fiber Branch of the United States Department of Agriculture, covering work conducted in the laboratories at Clemson College, Texas A. & M. College, Stoneville, Miss., and Washington, D. C. He is a graduate of the New Bedford Textile School and also of Clemson College, where he taught textile engineering for three years. His experience includes work in several New Bedford mills and a year with

the cotton testing department of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Campbell's new duties will include the organization and supervision of applied and co-operative research activities, including important processing research projects—covering cotton, wool and synthetics—recently recommended by the Technical Research Committee of the Institute. He will keep in close touch with members of the Institute and their problems and work closely with the president on the organization of group or sectional meetings in different branches of the industry to deal with specific research problems. He will also have the benefit of close association with the fundamental research work being conducted by the research associates of the Textile Foundation and Textile Research Institute under Dr. Milton Harris at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington. This includes also the facilities of the newly-organized research information service recently set up under the direction of Dr. Harris.

Saco-Lowell Gets "E" Flag

BIDDEFORD, ME.—In the presence of over 2,000 employees of the Saco-Lowell Shops, Brig.-Gen. Burton O. Lewis and Captain Victor D. Herbster, U. S. N., presented the Army-Navy "E" award and insignia during ceremonies at the plant March 16. Governor Sumner Sewell delivered an address. Also present were David F. Edwards, president of Saco-Lowell, and W. F. Lowell, vice-president.

Producers of much of the country's textile machinery in peacetime, Saco-Lowell Shops today are geared closely to the demands of war, turning out finished articles of ordnance the details of which are a guarded secret. Only about ten per cent of the plant's production is at present devoted to textile machinery, to be supplied on priority orders.

The process of conversion from normal to wartime production was a job of tremendous proportions, involving extensive retooling, training of personnel in new techniques and stepping up of schedules—during which time hundreds of workers were answering the call to the colors. About 700 men have been replaced by women in the shops.

Adequate Reserve Supplies of Cork On Hand in U. S.

Reserve supplies of cork now on hand in this country are more than double those on hand when mandatory priority control was placed in effect in June, 1941, and all restrictions on the use of corkboard insulation have been removed, the War Production Board has advised the Armstrong Cork Co. of Lancaster, Pa.

WPB Order No. M-8A, as amended February 20, will permit corkboard to be used, without priority, for textile mill roof insulation, for the insulation of air-conditioning equipment, and all other non-war purposes previously banned under the mandatory priority control system. This development indicates that the danger of a cork shortage is past and that there is an ample supply of cork available for the manufacture of cork cots and all other cork products needed by the textile industry.

The new order does not end the allocation system but monthly allocations of cork appear to be adequate for all military and civilian needs for insulation as well as a variety of other needs. The relaxation of restrictions on the use of cork was made possible because of the unusually large stockpile of cork in reserve and because of increased shipments arriving regularly in this country from the Mediterranean area.

When the Government placed cork under mandatory priority control, there was no immediate shortage of cork but it was deemed important to cut non-essential usage until a stockpile was created to assure meeting future demands for

war production and other essential uses. Since that time, the Armstrong Cork Co. has used cork in large quantities for the manufacture of cork cots and other products needed in essential textile industries, food processing industries, shipbuilding, forts, camps, barracks, proving grounds, sub-zero test rooms, arsenals, powder plants, plants producing synthetic fibers, synthetic rubber, aviation gasoline and lubricating oils, and for other essential work.

Soldiers "Remembered" At Steel Heddle

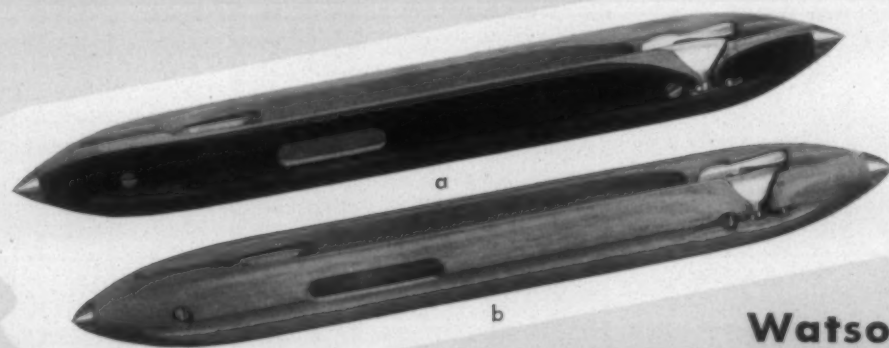
The employees of the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., with general office in Philadelphia, Pa., and plants at Philadelphia, Greenville, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., and Montreal, Canada, have a very novel and sincere method for remembering and keeping in touch with their buddies who have joined up with the armed forces of the country.

It consists of a fund, raised regularly by voluntary contribution on the part of all employees (the executives being no exception), which is divided up every three months into equal parts and sent to each ex-employee service man with a real "letter from home," filled with news and things of interest to him.

Everyone seems to be only too anxious to contribute and it allows each service man to have a sum with which to buy what he needs or wants while receiving the lower pay that he was obtaining while working for the company.

This money is handled by a committee consisting of veterans of the previous world war.

The letters being received from the men as a result proves its stimulating and appreciated effect.



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Cotton Goods Market

NEW YORK.—Another emphatic reminder of the current tightness in the gray goods market has been accentuated recently by an increase in the number of priority rated orders. Nevertheless, this pressure from buyers has failed to do much in the way of moving any goods.

Ideas as to when the picture might change have been at great variance, with some holding the belief that no easing is likely until after the Government has made known its program with respect to requirements. Also, a number felt that until the simplification program has been put into operation there is little likelihood of any material change in the situation, and this is likely to take a few more weeks.

Another factor and probably the most important which has been receiving increasing attention, is the upward swing in the raw cotton market and the possibility that farm prices may go higher as a result of legislative action.

Mill men and selling agencies have been quick to recognize the strong position in which the cotton market has worked itself, as well as the possibility that the farm bloc may muster sufficient strength to override any Presidential veto on higher parity prices. With all these conditions still to be contended with, sellers repeated that there was no incentive for them to sell ahead.

Interest in the cotton gray goods market swept upward with the recent announcement of a Government invitation for 62,600,000 yards of unbleached sheeting to be received on April 8, the goods to be "coating quality" and presumably used for raincoats. Aside from the large quantity of cloth wanted, market factors were quick to note that the specifications conformed to the streamlined construction recently adopted by the WPB.

This move on the part of the Government in quickly adopting its needs in conformity with the consumed types was seen as a progressive step and one that was welcomed by mills and selling agencies. Similar action in other invitations has already been evident, but this is the first time that such a large yardage has been requested under the simplified constructions. That it would be wise for the Government to quickly apply the fast weaving numbers in all orders was one opinion expressed. Also, that the Government should permit mills to deliver the streamlined styles on old contracts, thereby removing the possibility of much confusion in mill operations and the likelihood of any mixups in delivery taking place.

Mill men and selling agencies express concern over the unwillingness of some Government divisions to accept deliveries of the new simplified constructions against old contracts.

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Cotton Yarns Market

PHILADELPHIA—Spinners claiming to be squeezed by OPA price ceilings are expected to find some relief through a lowering of cotton cost, when cotton mills have covered with sufficient cotton to provide for the large purchases of cotton items now planned by the Army.

No one in the market seems to be willing to predict what effect this might have in bringing about freer offerings of sale yarn.

Some pressure is expected to be taken off American cotton bagging fabrics and domestic combed yarns with the Government's purchase of burlap in India and English-spun combed hosiery yarns.

In anticipation of lower-priced cotton in the next three months, observers say the cotton mills have reduced their holdings of raw materials to about a ten weeks' supply, on the average, while some spinners have already lowered their buying basis by one-fifth to one-quarter of a cent, and a few have been offered cotton they acquired early in the present season. Some express the opinion that cotton values might become very unsettled, if and when renewed peace talk is engendered by favorable early outcome of the war activity in Africa.

The Office of Price Administration, through release of Amendment No. 3, brought into line with ordinary trade practice the ceiling prices for carded yarns spun for thread and carded yarns processed into thread. Regulation No. 33 is to apply henceforth to any carded thread yarn not yet put through the thread process.

That is, if carded yarn of thread quality is not converted into thread, the yarn continues subject to the ceiling arrangements for any other carded yarn of like quality, and any carded yarn which already has been converted into thread is excluded from the provisions of this Amendment No. 3, as understood here. Where such carded yarn has not yet been converted into thread, Amendment No. 3 does not apply, it is asserted on the market.

For carded yarns actually going into the thread process, a premium may be charged above the otherwise applicable ceiling rate, to cover the additional costs of processing. Such processed carded yarns are to be used for sewing, darning, crocheting, tatting, embroidering or handknitting. The premium cannot be charged for carded sale yarn going into sewing twine, or ordinary wrapping, tufting, broom or bag twines.

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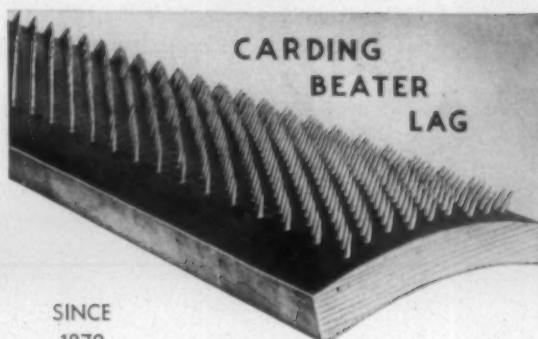
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Old Ceiling Prices Are Extended

Manufacturers of fine cotton goods are allowed until April 24 to deliver at old ceiling prices "unlisted military fabrics" sold under Government contracts, the Office of Price Administration announced recently.

Under the terms of Maximum Price Regulation 11—Fine Cotton Goods—producers had until March 24 to deliver military fabrics for which no specific price is listed by the regulation at the maximum price in effect for such fabric on January 6, 1943. The conditions which were to apply to sales and deliveries of these unlisted military fabrics after that date were postponed for 30 days, OPA said.

This action will be taken in a forthcoming amendment to Regulation 11. OPA has found it necessary to make this extension in order to have an opportunity to examine further details of constructions of cloth submitted and to establish special maximum prices for such fabrics.

OPA also plans to provide through the amendment some relief for producers in their pricing of unlisted civilian fabrics for which they have requested specific prices. Because of the large number of civilian fabric constructions submitted to OPA and the time it will require to determine cents-per-yard ceilings, OPA has decided that a more equitable interim pricing method should be supplied than the relatively low "poundage prices" provided in the regulation for unlisted fabrics.

Proctor & Schwartz Issues Catalog

Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., has issued recently a catalog on a few of the many different types of Proctor Dryers for cotton, wool, silks and rayon from the fiber to the fabric. Also included are types of Proctor Dryers for hosiery, carpets, felt hats and other finished products.

This catalog helps to show the broad scope of Proctor dryer engineering service in the textile field, a service started in 1883 and continued since then on an increasing scale that has given Proctor engineers a wide experience in building dryers not only for the textile industries, but for many other widely diversified industries as well.

The catalog may be secured by writing to Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Seventh Street and Tabor Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bulletin Covers Mosquito Netting Treatment

Calco Technical Bulletin No. 682, just released to the trade, covers the dyeing and finishing of mosquito netting for use in Army camouflage work.

This bulletin is a comprehensive treatise on procedures for handling of Boinet, Tricot and Nottingham nettings, under Quartermaster Corps Specification PQD No. 82-No. 669-43, Philadelphia Neg. 190-43.

In addition to methods and formulae for dyeing, it covers at some length the application of Aerotex finishing resins based on mill runs.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained by writing to the Advertising Department, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J.

Converters' Advisory Committee Now Working With OPA

A working relationship between the Office of Price Administration and the industry advisory committee of converters and jobbers of cotton and rayon finished piece goods is being developed, OPA announced following an organization meeting of the committee recently in New York City.

Assurance has been given by Bernard F. Haley, director of the Textile, Leather and Apparel Price Division of OPA, that the Industry Advisory Committee for Maximum Price Regulation 127—Finished Piece Goods—will be consulted before any price actions are taken affecting goods covered by this regulation.

The committee has elected as its permanent chairman James L. Geoffroy of the American Bleached Goods Co., who had been serving as chairman pro tem. Other officers elected were Walter Ross, J. Rosenholz, Inc., as vice-chairman, and Edwin E. Berliner, Edwin E. Berliner & Co., secretary, all of New York City.

Geoffroy will appoint an executive committee after consultation with members of various groups represented on the committee.

The Office of Price Administration has under consideration a number of current problems in the finished piece goods trade which were discussed in the meeting at considerable length. These refer to:

1. The general policy of OPA in cutting across old contracts when amendments to regulations are issued involving downward revisions of prices;
2. Slowness with which supplies of fine cotton goods are being made available at the present time by mills and the relationship of this situation to the recent revisions of the fine cotton grey goods regulation, No. 11, and
3. The matter of adequate co-ordination between the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board.

Haley outlined in some detail plans to bring about a working relationship between OPA and the industry advisory committee. He assured the committee that it will be taken into consultation in advance of any price actions affecting finished piece goods.

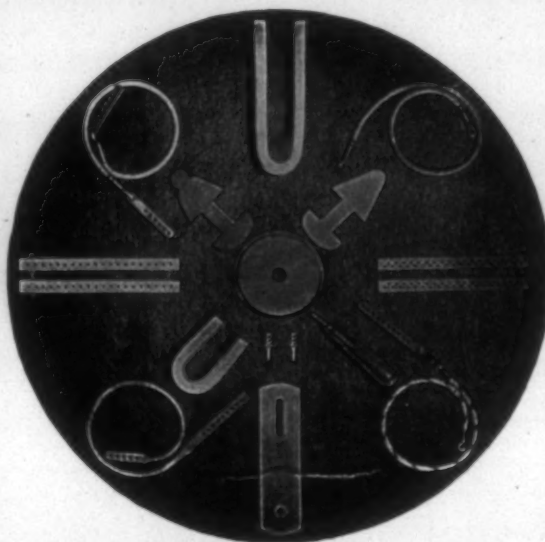
He also explained the close co-operation that is taking place between WPB and OPA on matters concerning conservation and simplification. Mr. Haley said he is meeting frequently with Frank L. Walton, director of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division of WPB and that the two divisions are working together very closely on mutual problems.

Cotton Group To Meet April 3

Members of the six-state Atlantic Cotton Association will meet in annual session at Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday, April 3, it was announced recently by J. A. Baker, secretary-treasurer of Crespi-Baker & Co., and president of the association.

Mayor E. McCa. Currie will welcome the delegates, consisting of around 200 brokers and cotton merchants from Florida, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, meeting to discuss matters of general interest to the trade.

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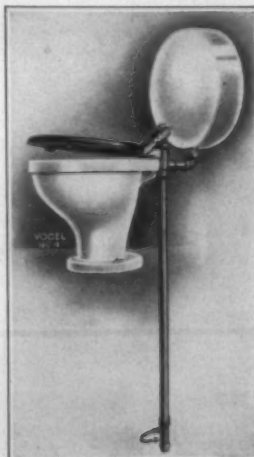
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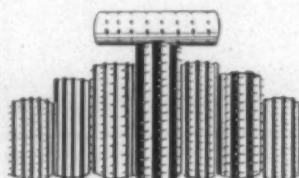
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WANTED—Position as Overseer of Spinning and Twisting. Twenty years' experience on cotton and waste. Draft exempt. Address "Box 21," c/o Textile Bulletin.

SUPERINTENDENT OR CARDER, services available. Above draft age. Experienced on all classes cotton yarns and plain and fancy weave. References. Address Box No. 464, c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as First Class Roller Coverer. 22 years' experience. Married; sober. Can furnish good references. Draft exempt. Address "Box A-22," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Job as Overseer of Carding or Spinning. Have had 30 years' experience. Now employed but want to change. Can come on short notice. Address "R. L. C.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

CERTIFIED Public Accountant with years of experience in textile and public accounting would like connection where ability counts more than bootlicking the boss. Personal interview requested. Address "W. A.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Carding and Spinning or Night Superintendent; age 42; married and sober. 15 years as overseer. Last six years night superintendent of yarn mill 10,000 spindles. Write "Night Supt.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer Carding. L. C. S. graduate. Will accept position as head grinder in good mill. Now employed; seeking better opportunity. References furnished. Address "L. C. S.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Cloth Room Overseer. 41 years old; 20 years' experience as overseer plain and fancy fabrics. Familiar with large job. Now employed. Good references. Address "Cloth Room," c/o Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED—As Overseer of Carding and Spinning. 30 years' experience as carder and spinner; 8 years on rayon and woolen blends and Aralac. Best of references. Address "S. J. A.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

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WANTED

Second Hand for 3,000-spindle coarse yarn mill running on cotton and waste yarns. Must be sober, able to handle help, and energetic worker. Familiar with spinning, winding and twisting. Knowledge of Card Room not necessary but helpful. State experience, reference and salary expected in reply.

Address "Box JC-16,"
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WANTED

Two Whitin Cards, 40", 27".
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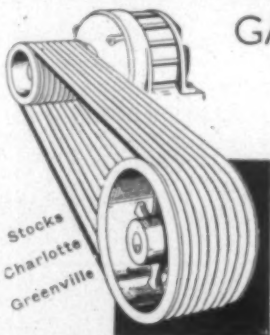
Use of paper as a substitute for silk, nylon and rayon in the construction of parachutes used in meteorology experiments was reported recently by Chicago University.

Herschel R. Snodgrass, meteorology instructor, reported a two months' test of the new materials was successful.

Cost of the new material is said to be 20 to 25 per cent lower than the old fabrics.

No "E's" for Absentee Plants

The Navy announced recently that Army-Navy "E" awards to manufacturing plants for excellence in war production will be withheld from organizations "failing to show a good employee attendance record."

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- Quarter-Turn
- Double-V

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MACBETH DAYLIGHTING CORP.
Color Matching and Cotton
Classing Lamps

Firm Plans Employee Victory Gardens

As the first industry in the Passaic, N. J., industrial area to plan victory gardens for its employees in an effort to combat the expected food shortage and high fresh vegetable prices, the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., announced recently that it had required an option on a farm for employees who have not sufficient land at home. If enough interest is shown in the plan, the company will lease the property for one year.

Manhattan plans to pay the rental cost of the land and the expenses of plowing, harrowing and fertilizing and will furnish necessary tools. Employees will provide seed and till the gardens. According to present arrangements, the farm would be divided into units of about 20 feet by 40 feet, which is equal to a good sized suburban backyard garden. However, the exact size of the plots will not be determined until the company learns the number of its employees who are interested in the plan.

Manhattan officials announced that a number of employees had already signed application cards for plots and many had inspected the farm which is about a mile from the plant.

No OPA Price Cuts Contemplated

No general revision downward of cotton textile prices is contemplated by the Office of Price Administration, Bernard F. Haley, director of the Textile, Leather and Apparel Division, stated recently in outlining some of the OPA pricing policies that affect the textile industry.

Noting that profitable operation of the industry is essential if the maximum production of textiles needed for military and essential civilian purposes is to be obtained, Haley scouted reports from trade circles of impending broad revisions, Haley scouted reports from trade circles of impending broad revisions of price ceilings that would have a disrupting effect on mill operations.

Haley gave recognition to the increased costs faced by the industry as a result of rising raw cotton prices, increased labor turnover and, possibly also, the extension of the 48-hour week. He invited manufacturers to advise him promptly of any genuine increase in costs due to the 48-hour week which cannot be absorbed under existing price ceilings but called attention to some of the economies in operating resulting from the longer work week.

Use of Paper Wrapping Restricted

Non-essential uses of certain specialty papers used in wrapping, specifically glassine, greaseproof and vegetable parchment, were prohibited March 17 through issuance of General Conservation Order M-286 by the War Production Board.

Essential uses of this type of paper include packaging of food, ordnance, drugs and health supplies, as well as for tracing papers in industrial plants and for electrical insulation, the Pulp and Paper Division of WPB stated.

Prohibited uses include the wrapping or packaging at the point of manufacture or assembly of woven or knitted textile products and paper products, except when oil-impregnated.

OBITUARY

JOHN T. LINEBERGER

John T. Lineberger, 59, manager of Gastonia (N. C.) Belting Co., died recently at his home in Gastonia.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Eula Lineberger; one daughter, Betty Jean; father, J. L. Lineberger of Lincolnton, N. C.; one step-daughter, Mrs. Frank Rogan of Greenville, S. C.; two sisters and one brother.

JULIAN WOOD

Funeral services were held recently at Edenton, N. C., for Julian Wood, 79, who helped organize the Edenton Cotton Mills.

For many years he was chairman of his county board of commissioners and was a member of the State Highway Commission.

He leaves his widow and seven children.

W. N. KELLEY

Funeral services for W. N. Kelley, 86, formerly superintendent of the Bedford Woolen Mill, were held at Bedford, Va., recently. Mr. Kelley died at his home at New London. He leaves a wife and children.

WILLIAM B. COZART

William Bank Cozart, 59, prominent Greenville, N. C., man, died at his home recently. He had been in ill health for several years.

Mr. Cozart was born and reared in Person County. He became associated with the Roxboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills in early life. He lived in Roxboro until 1925 and then came to Greenville as manager of Greenville Spinners, Inc. He continued in this work until ill health caused him to retire in 1939. He was a partner in the firm of W. B. Cozart & Sons, and the Cozart Auto Supply Co. He married the former Miss Hattie B. Evans of Person County in 1906.

R. P. DEAL

R. P. Deal, for many years president of Deep River Mills at Randleman, N. C., died March 18 of a heart attack. He had retired from active business some time ago.

Funeral services were held at Greensboro, N. C.

He is survived by three sons: Ralph M. Deal of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Charlotte, N. C.; R. P. Deal, Jr., of Greensboro; and Harold Deal, superintendent of Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT BELCHER

Lieutenant Robert Belcher, brother of Sam Belcher, Jr., of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., was killed in action in the Pacific area recently. Lieutenant Belcher was employed in the Bibb offices before receiving flight training. He received his wings in May, 1942, and went overseas last December.



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In their 70 years, DIAMOND FINISH rings have built a reputation with a good many mill men for record-breaking long life. This reputation is based upon the one and only infallible test: actual use through the years. Specify DIAMOND FINISH rings (made in more than 1,000 styles and sizes) with confidence that they will start easy, permit top speed operation, and last extra long.

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Oscar F. Banse, Manager

The VANDERBILT HOTEL

Distinction Between Carded Yarn and Cotton Thread Is Made

A distinction between "finished" cotton thread and thread yarn under the terms of the carded cotton yarn price regulation was made March 22 by the Office of Price Administration at the same time that it adjusted the premium for carded yarn put up as "slashed warp on loom beams."

The applicability of Maximum Price Regulation No. 33—Carded Cotton Yarns and the Processing Thereof—to yarns used as thread is made explicit through the issuance March 22 of Amendment No. 3, effective March 26, 1943. Definitions of carded yarn and cotton thread established by the amendment conform with the customary usage of those terms in the trade.

A premium of six per cent originally provided by the regulation applies to thread yarn to cover the added costs involved in its production. The intention to exclude any carded yarns which have been subjected to converting operations for use as thread is now made explicit.

The regulation excludes all sales of thread, including "any product which is converted from one or more carded cotton yarns, braided or-twisted together, and which is used predominantly for sewing, darning, crocheting, tatting, embroidery or hand-knitting."

Still subject to Regulation 33 is any carded cotton yarn which may be used for one of the purposes enumerated

above but which has not been put through any converting operations such as those customarily performed by thread yarn converters. In this respect, the amendment specifically provides that the regulation does not exempt "sales of yarn of any twist by the spinner or his agent for use as thread when no converting operations have been performed."

Accordingly, OPA explained, if a yarn is sold to a conversion into thread it is subject to the regulation and may be sold at a premium of six per cent above the otherwise applicable ceiling for the yarn. Only sales of thread which has been converted from yarn are exempted; such sales are subject to the General Maximum Price Regulation.

In dictating precisely the yarns for which the six per cent thread yarn premium may be charged, the amendment specifically states that such premium applies only when yarn is produced for one of the ultimate uses listed in the definition of thread. It may not be charged for the sale of "any yarn which is used for such purposes as sewing twine, bag twine, bag closing twine, broom twine, tufting twine, wrapping twine and twine."

These products are included in the term "carded cotton yarn" but not "thread."

The premium of three cents per pound originally provided for sales of yarn as slashed warp on loom beams (yarn which has been starched and wound on the loom cylinder) under Regulation 33 is now adjusted to two cents per pound. In actual effect, OPA explained, this revision results in no change in the premium received by the seller.

The original three-cent premium included the provision that the seller was required to pay the cost of freight both ways. This cost averaged approximately one cent per pound. The provision is now revised, not only by reducing the premium to two cents but also by removing the requirement that the producer pay both the outgoing and incoming freight.

Sales of yarn on this put-up are now made subject to the freight terms already established in the regulation for other sales of carded cotton yarn by producers.

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N. C. State Textile Graduate Making U. S. Uniforms in India

NEW DELHI, INDIA.—The American armed forces in India have stopped importing uniforms from the United States. In the future they will outfit themselves with American uniforms made in India. Thus more ships will be freed to carry bombs and planes instead of clothes over the long, long haul from home.

Maybe this sounds like a simple job. But talk to Aldine Thomason for a minute and you'll get another idea. You'll learn, for example, that some of the materials in our uniforms never had been made here before. What's more, they said they never could be made. Captain Thomason taught them.

He has been devoting his exclusive attention ever since he arrived here last May to surmounting just such obstacles. Aldine, who was christened Walter A. Thomason, Jr., comes from Charlotte, N. C.

One of the younger captains in this theater—he's only 23—he is textile manufacturing officer for the theater.

He thought he knew a lot about textiles when he got out of N. C. State College in June, 1941. But he had no idea of the headaches awaiting him in—of all places—India!

The captain got out of college on June 10 and 17 days later was in the Army. He had taken a degree—a B.S.—in textiles. So they sent him to the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.

"Because I had been there I was supposed to know all about Army clothes," says Aldine. Actually, he implies, he didn't know an awful lot outside of what he picked up, when they decided to send him to India as textile manufacturing officer.

Captain Thomason drew on American ingenuity and kept battling away at the job until now he's got it licked.

It took lots of patience. He traveled 14,000 miles, he estimates, to get the mills here to copy properly the American materials. Once they did this, it was fairly simple to get them made up in the Indian Army clothing factories from American models. But when he told them he wanted a special khaki cotton cloth, vat dyed and mercerized, to copy the close woven, lustrous material from home, they said it never had been done here before in large quantities—and couldn't be done now. The captain taught them—and the imitation is so close it's hard to tell it from the original.

The same is true for our green waterproof field jackets. The imitation is perfect—and just twice as waterproof as the American make, according to Captain Thomason. The same goes for hard finish serge.

His job has given him scope for initiative in designing, too. He has designed an adaptation of the British bush jacket, a summer wear garment which is authorized for wear in the American Army for the first time in history.

The captain still has plenty to do in his job, although he confesses it's a satisfaction, now that he's got over the hump, to sit back and watch the uniforms roll out by the thousands.

Lawtex Corp. Gets Big Contract

DALTON, GA.—The Lawtex Corp., one of Dalton's largest chenille plants, has announced that it has secured a large Government contract for Army apparel.



Baling Press

Motor Drive, Silent Chain, Center of Screw.

Push Button Control—Reversing Switch with limit stops up and down.

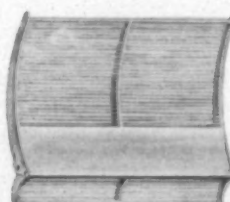
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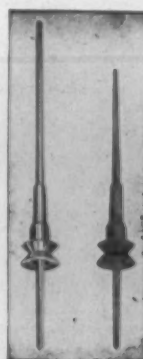


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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABINGTON TEXTILE MACHINERY WORKS, Abington, Mass. Offices at Boston, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C.

ACME STEEL CO., 2838 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 603 Stewart Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Sales Reps.: C. A. Carrell, 523 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 6267; W. J. Pedersen, 301 W. 10th St. (Tel. 2-2903), Charlotte, N. C.; William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn., Phone Chattanooga 8-2635; John C. Brill, 309 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., Phone Magnolia 5859. Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., New Orleans, La.

AKRON BELTING CO., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLEN CO., 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Repr.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., P. O. Box 58, Roosevelt Park Annex, Detroit, Mich. 7 N. 6th St., Richmond, Va.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Room 714, 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Room 309, Jahncke Bldg., 816 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; 619 Texas Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 312 Keller Bldg., Houston, Tex.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., Hugh Puckett, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps.: John D. Hunter, E. H. Driver, Paul F. Haddock, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 619 N. Mendenhall St., Greensboro, N. C.; C. B. Suttle, Jr., 423 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga.; K. E. Youngchild, 10 South St., Mobile, Ala.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

AMERICAN VISCOSSE CO., 350 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

ARKANSAS CO., Inc., P. O. Box 210, Newark, N. J. Sou. Repr.: Jasper M. Brown, 1204 Greenwood Cliff, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK CO., Industrial Div., Textile Products Section, Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

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ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATWOOD MACHINE CO., Stonington, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Fred Sails, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

AUFFMORDT & CO., C. A., 468 Fourth Ave., New York City, Sou. Rep.: George B. Wilkinson, 618 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

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BARIUM REDUCTION CORP., S. Charleston, W. Va. Sou. Distributors: American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.; F. H. Ross & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS, Gastonia, N. C.

BARNES TEXTILE ASSOCIATES, Inc., 10 High St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, 318 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.

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BOND CO., CHAS., 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: John C. Turner, 107 10th St., N.W., Phone Hemlock 2113, Atlanta, Ga.; Harold C. Smith, Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C.

BORNE, SCRYMSER CO., Works and Offices, 632 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N. J.; Warehouse, 815 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Siever, Charlotte, N. C. Reps.: W. B. Uhler, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, LaGrange, Ga.

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BROWN CO., THE DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Greenville, S. C., Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore; Griffin, Ga., Belton C. Plowden; Dallas, Tex., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc.; Gastonia, N. C., Gastonia Mill Supply Co.; Chattanooga, Tenn., James Supply Co.; Spartanburg, S. C., Montgomery & Crawford.

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BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO., Chattanooga, Tenn. C. A. Schier, N. A. Bentel, W. J. Kelly, Jr., George S. McCarty, T. A. Martin, George Rodgers, care Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. V. Wells, care Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lawrence Newman, Claude V. Day, care Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. A. Brittain, 3526 Cliff Rd., Birmingham, Ala.; Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Nelson A. Fisher, 1540 Elmdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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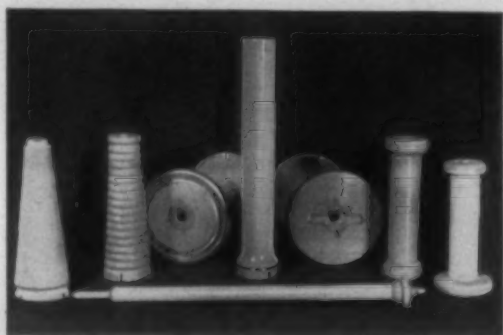
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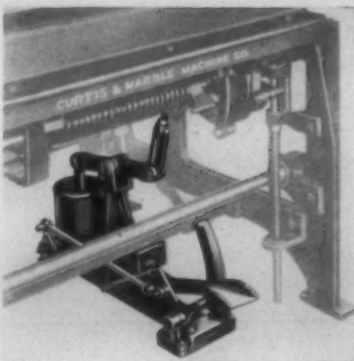


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WITH WOMEN increasingly replacing men as folding machine operators, textile mills and finishing plants are faced with the problem of making their mechanical

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LESS SLIP
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MORE PICKS PER MINUTE!

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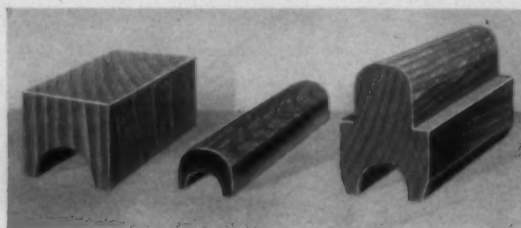
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Prevent Oil Stained Warps

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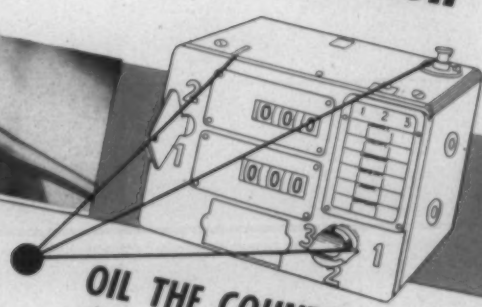
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VEEDER-ROOT 2-3 PICK COUNTERS
in order to "Keep 'em Counting"
... for the Duration



OIL THE COUNTER, at 3 points shown above, with a few drops of acid-free oil every month ... not too little, and not so much that figures are obscured. You can purchase the right oil from Veeder-Root.

GLASSES: If broken, get them replaced immediately, before dirt gets in.

BRACKETS: If crooked or loose, straighten them carefully, and tighten them securely.

OIL THE BRACKET-BEARING, universal joints, and worm connections, with a shot of loom oil when oiling loom.

PINS: If loose at either top or bottom of drive rods, tighten or replace them so there is no slack or whip in drive. Also, replace any missing counter-seals.



77204

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